

# THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 25

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**WEST COAST ITEMS.**—The Spanish cruiser *Almirante* arrived at Callao on the 12th inst.

—It is stated that Dr. Pedro Montt will probably be a candidate for the presidency of Chile.

—A Santiago telegram of the 15th says that President Errázuriz's medical advisers recommend a rest of three months. It is thought that he will not reassume the presidency.

—Since our last summary the country has been visited by a severe storm of wind and rain, lasting several days. On the southern railway several bridges have been washed away or damaged by the freshets in the rivers, thereby interrupting railway traffic.—*Chilian Times*, May 30.

—A Santiago telegram of the 14th says that Deputy Walker Martinez has resigned from all his appointments and commissions because he was not put on the foreign relations commission. And yet Dr. Walker Martinez is taken quite seriously in Chile, and some people look upon him as a future president.

—A Santiago telegram of the 12th says that the health of President Errázuriz is considered critical. In view of this, Deputy Walker Martinez has postponed his projected attack on the government, which is to be considered a very great sacrifice on the part of a gentleman who loves dearly to hear his own voice. A telegram of the 14th however says that President Errázuriz is much better.

—The government has entered into a contract with Braun & Blanchard, of Punta Arenas, for a steamer service between that port and the Argentine colonies of Rio Gallegos, Santi Cruz and Santi Julian. The contractors oblige themselves to employ four boats in the service; and to make fortnightly voyages between Punta Arenas and Santi Cruz and Santi Julian. Government employees and cargo, and mails are to be carried free. The contract is to run from May 3rd till the end of the current year, and the contractors are to receive for their services a subvention of 20,000 dols.—*Chilian Times*, May 30.

—Telegrams of the 14th and 15th state that Deputy Walker Martinez, unable to repress his eloquence any longer, had attacked the government of President Errázuriz, for not using violence in repelling an alleged invasion of Chilean territory. The minister of foreign affairs stated that the government had protested against the invasion, but this did not satisfy the belligerent deputy who retorted that the protest should have been by armed force. On the 15th the government resolved to ask secret sessions for the continuance of the debate, fearing that the irate patriot might provoke hostilities.

—The Queen's birthday has been celebrated by the British residents throughout the republic with unusual enthusiasm. At Santiago a concert and ball were given, when Minister Gosling eloquently proposed her Majesty's health. Mr. Enrique Mac-Iver also delivering an appropriate speech. In Valparaiso a grand ball was held, the funds being specially devoted to aid of the Red Cross Society and the British Reveille Society. Sir Berry Cusack-Smith, K. C. M. G., acted as M. C. The amount realised by the ball was \$2,800. A pleasing feature in the Santiago celebration was the participation of a large number of descendants of British subjects.—*Chilian Times*, June 1.**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—The Buenos Aires senate has approved the project of creating a new province.

—A proposal to surrender the Acre territory to Bolivia has excited much opposition in that country.

—It all helps out. The Argentine sanitary authorities are wanting to spend \$450,000 to keep bubonic pest out of that country.

—Quarantine having been raised in Brazil against Argentina, the exportation of flour from Buenos Aires to Brazil has recommenced.

—The May receipts of the Montevideo custom-houses were \$925,190.32, which shows a large increase over the corresponding month of last year and 1898.

—Official notice has been given that Italy has suspended quarantine from the 29th ulto, for all ships proceeding from Buenos Aires. We say, that is as it should be. There is no need of all this unnecessary scare about mild forms of disease with long names and short death-rolls. Most of the exports from Buenos Aires to Italy consists of returning Italians, and a whole 40 days washing and scrubbing would do them a world of good.

—A fearful crime is reported from Colonia. A boy named Lino Marcel was found hung to a branch of a tree. At first it was thought a case of juvenile suicide; he was only seven years old—but now it is known that he was deliberately murdered in this fashion by one of his father's peers, in revenge for some childish teasing. The murderer, himself only 19 years of age, has so far escaped capture. His name has not transpired.—*Montevideo Times*.—There is no little "rumpus" in Buenos Aires on account of the ten days' quarantine imposed on the passengers by R.M.S. "Clyde," because the Argentine minister Dr. Gorostiaga boarder had at Rio Janeiro. It seems that he used—or abused—his official position to insist on being taken on board, and gave assurances that the vessel would not be quarantined on his account. How the company and the other passengers must bless him!—*Montevideo Times*, June 8.

—The Argentine government has engaged Mr. E. L. Correll as consulting engineer for the department of public works in matters connected with river navigation and ports. Mr. Correll was connected with James P. Eads in improving the Mississippi river and more recently with various port works and railways in the United States and Mexico. He ranks high in his profession in the United States and the Argentine government has done well to secure his services—providing of course it is intended to follow his advice.

—The conflict in the University has been complicated by the resignation of three or four of the principal professors or lecturers, on account of the criticisms levelled at them by the students in the course of the enquiry now taking place. How it will end all, it is difficult to foresee. On the one hand the students seem to have a certain amount of genuine grievances against their examiners, though they cannot be entirely congratulated on their mode of presenting them. And on the other hand, it would be obviously intolerable for the students to choose their own examiners, select the methods of examination, and even decide which of themselves are to be approved and which "pinched," which is what some of them seem to be aiming at.—*Montevideo Times*.—The break-down in the postal service is complete. Never since we had anything to do with it have we had so many complaints as during the last few months, complaints well founded and serious, detention of papers for days together, and the arrival of several in a bunch. We have written scores of letters to the department and so far have been able to discover that they have had no more effect than a summer rain on a duck's back. We have exhibited letters and telegrams from subscribers to the postoffice authorities and we have had our trouble for our pay. Our mailing clerk tells us that he has stood by and seen employes deliberately push aside mail matter, and such matter, instead of putting it in the dispatch bags, in fact, there is a most disgraceful neglect and inattention to all complaints. In most cases, the complainant cannot get further than the presence of some subordinate who promises to forward the complaint to some high and mighty potentate whose presence is concealed and who presides over the destinies of the mail bags and who is never seen by the indignant complainant. If the postmaster general cannot and will not give the public some approach to the half-decent service we have had in former years, by all means let him take a vacation and go to the Paris exhibition or to Heaven and let us have a service that would not shame the interior of darkest Africa.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, June 2.from the *New York Times*, April 26.**CONSULSHIP FOR EX-PRIEST.**SPICIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES. ♦  
Washington, April 28.—On March 26 the President nominated to the senate for consul at Santos, Brazil, John J. Girimondi of California. He was confirmed March 30 and has just arrived in this city on his way to his post. This morning in *The Washington Post*, there appeared a short statement that the Rev. Father Girimondi, who had been a priest in Archbishop Ireland's archdiocese, had stopped here for instructions prior to departing from the country. It referred to him as one of the leading clergymen in the northwest. It also said:

Although Father Girimondi made no effort to conceal the fact of his being a Roman Catholic priest, it was not generally known in the senate at the time of his confirmation. This appointment of a Catholic priest to an official position is without precedent. In fact, no clergymen of the Catholic faith has ever before received any kind of a diplomatic appointment, and this selection by the President has created a great deal of comment, especially among the clergy, many of whom do not approve of mingling the affairs of church and state, even to this extent. Some priests have expressed the belief that the Pope of Rome will interfere in the matter.

It is ascertained that while Girimondi formerly was a priest and connected with the archdiocese of Archbishop Ireland, he was ostensiblement several years ago, and no longer calls himself a priest. No senator can be found who remembered the circumstance of his appointment or who can explain how he came to be credited to California, instead of Minnesota, although, it is represented that he was appointed largely through the influence of Archbishop Ireland. The occasion for his suppression as a priest has not been ascertained.

ACCORDING to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, the United States Senate committee on foreign relations on May 2 concluded the consideration of the bill for the re-organisation of the consular service, and agreed to report a substitute for the original bill. It provides a system of examination for consuls, consuls-general, and commercial agents, but exempts vice-consuls and vice-consuls general, deputies and consular agents from its requirements. All fees received by those in the consular service, except consular agents, are to be paid into the treasury. The present incumbents of the consulates, consuls-general, and commercial agencies are to be gradually recalled for examination within two years, and after passing they are to be re-admitted to the classes from which they are recalled. Consuls and consuls-general are to be transferred from one place to another in the same class at the will of the President, but no naturalized citizen of the United States is to be assigned to the country of his nativity.

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(Caixa 108.)

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(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185)

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From "Sub Rosa" column, *Morning Leader*, London Apr. 14.**ST. GEORGE'S RECORD.**

An Enquirer, writing from Kensington about the suggestion that we should wear roses upon 23 April, St. George's day, says:

It would be interesting to many to inform who St. George was, his connection with English history, and his association with our national flower, the rose.

I am always willing and even anxious to oblige, but I am bound to say that this case presents some difficulties.

To begin with, I am haunted by a suspicion that I wrote about St. George some two years ago. This may appear to some as marking my task all the more simple today, for, it may be urged, I have only to repeat myself and the thing is done. Unfortunately for myself I really forgot what I said on that previous occasion. I have a notion that I took the Dragon's side of the question, and it is beyond dispute that the Dragon was neither a good deal bored by the "Saint" nor felt considerably enticed by him. However, I ignore all my previous utterances on the subject, and now propose to describe just what sort of a gentleman the predominant partner's tutelary saint was.

I will be quite candid and will acknowledge at the outset that my acquaintance with saints, whether historical or existing, is made at second-hand. I have never been fortunate enough to meet one—except perhaps the editor, and even in that case I have always regarded him as more of a hero than a saint. So I have had to consult a "Dictionary of Christian Biography," edited by Dr. Wm. Smith and Professor Ware, in order to get the truth about George.

I am sorry indeed to find in the very first sentences of the saint's biography incidents mentioned which would have caused him in these days to be struck off the list of war office contractors. Look at this:

He began his career as a pork contractor for the army, was detected in peculation, and fled.

That is a distinctly bad start. The man who goes wrong about pork will go wrong about anything, and there is something particularly distressing in a saint being mixed up with such a bad business. No one has ever suggested that St. David, or St. Patrick, or St. Andrew was tainted in this manner.

However, even saints are human, and we will forgive St. George his little slip about the pork. Like most defaulting army contractors, he seems soon to have recovered his position. Perhaps the least said about that will be soonest mended, but here is another unsettling hint:

It was reported to Athanasius that he was not even a Christian, that he had no knowledge of the rudiments of Christianity, and that he was addicted to idolatry.

Before I reached the end of that sentence I was really afraid lest it should be said that George was addicted to drink! It was only idolatry, however, and many of those whose tutelary saint he is have the same failing to-day. I should like to have heard all that Athanasius had to say on the subject—for he was a gentleman whose language was of the Iydiote description.

So far it has been shown that George sold bad pork, was a swindler and an idolater. Did he redeem these little failings by any charm of temper? I fear not—at least, one would not gather any such notion from this:

The coarse and tyrannous nature of the man was depicted in the words "he has the temper of an executioner."

He was a bully as well! Indeed, the more I read about him the more sad becomes the tale, for it is on record that he was ordained bishop against his own and the public interest, and that

George's installation was a signal for new inflictions on Alexandrian church people. You may be sure that if the church-people were subjected to hardships the non-conformists would have a particularly bad time.

Nor does the pitiless historian leave George merely charged in a general way with inflicting on church-people, for there are particulars given:

After Easter week virgins were imprisoned, bishops led away in chains, and attacks were made on houses. A number of people who had met for prayer in a secluded place were cruelly maltreated for refusing to communicate with George.

I can understand these "pro Boer" riots now! It is the patron saint who started the business of attacking houses, and of cruelly maltreating people (like Mr. Lloyd-George, for instance) who meet in secluded places. I am afraid no bishops have recently been led about in chains, but we live in degenerate days, when "patriots" emulate their saint only in some particulars—such as rioting and army contracting of an unsatisfactory nature.

And now for a little sidelight on George as an ecclesiastic. The reader may find it difficult to believe, but it is nevertheless true, that George

admitted the notorious adventurer Actius to officiate as deacon at Alexandria.

I ask the reader what he thinks of that. I pass by altogether the suggestion made by some, that Actius was not only a deacon, but also an archdeacon, for the case is bad enough without thus adding to George's ill-deeds.

The worst of it is that I have really no space in which to describe all the saint's scoundrelly conduct. Let the reader look at these few particulars:

He inflicted imprisonment and scourges on men and women after the fashion of a tyrant.

He was baited by the magistrates for his supercilious and impudent demeanor, and by the people for his tyranny.

He showed himself in the light of a keen, grasping man of business, enriching himself by vexatious and ignoble monopolies, and even keeping in his own hands, not for lowness but for profit, the management of fiscals, so that it was not safe even to bury a corpse without employing those who let out biers under his direction.

I could add much more to the same effect, but I forbear. Let me add that I know very well that modern historians (English) have made desperate efforts to show that this St. George is not their St. George, but another party of the same name. It won't do! He was the man—and, so far from wearing a rose in his honor I wish the Dragon had swallowed him though I am not partial to dragons us a rule.

S. L. H.

From Mr. Dooley's "In the Heats of His Countrymen."

**SLAVIN CONTRA WAGNER.**

"Oh! man Donegal bought Molly a pretty wifey," said Mr. Dooley, in the course of his conversation with Mr. McKenna. "She'd been takin' lessons fr'm a Dutchman down th' street, an' they say she can play as tidy with her hands crossed as she can with wan finger. She's been wearin' away ever since, an' Donegal is drunkin' again."

"Ye see th' other night some iv th' la-ads wint over Fr're to see whether they end smash his table in a friendly game iv forty-fives. I don't know whar possessed Donegal. He never asked his frinds into the parlor before. They used to set in th' dining-room; an' whar Mrs. Donegal coughed at eleven o'clock, they'd toddle out th' side door with their hats in their hands. But this here night, whether twas that Donegal had taken on a drinck or two too much or not, he asked them all in th' front room, where Mrs. Donegal was settin' with Molly. 'I've brought me frinds,' he says, 'Pr' to hear Molly take a fall out iv th' music-box,' he says. 'Let me have ye'r hat, Mike,' he says. 'Ye'll not feel it when ye get out,' he says.

"At any other time Mrs. Donegal'd give him th' marble heart. But they wasn't a man in th' party that had a piaffe to his name, an' she knew they'd be throngle whin they wint home an' foul'd about it. 'Tis a m'eeting instrument,' says she. 'I cul sit here be the hour an' listen to Bootoven and Chochohoozki,' she says.

"What did them write?" says Cassidy. "Chimes," says Donegal, "chimes. Molly, he says, 'fetch er th' wallop to make th' gentlemen feel good,' he says. 'What'll it be, lad?' 'Dye know? Down be th' tan-yard Sid?' 'P' says Slavin. 'No,' says Molly. 'It goes like this,' says Slavin. 'Aah, th' yadden, yoden, ay-yadden, arrah, yiden aya.' 'I dinawt it,' says th' girl. 'Tis a low chune, annyhow,' says Mrs. Donegal. "Mister Slavin invitlin thinks he's at a polka picic," she says. "I'll have no come-all-ye's in this house," she says. "Molly, give us a few ba-ars fr'm Wagner." "What Wagner's that?" says Flanagan. "No wan ye know," says Donegal; "he's a German minstrelin." "Thinn Germans is hot people fr' music," says Cassidy. "I knowed wiat that end play th' 'Wacht am Rhine' on a pair iv cymbals," he says. "Whist!" says Donegal. "Give th' girl a claunch."

"Slavin tol' me about it. He says he never heard th' like in his born days. He says he fetched th' jumby two or three wallops that made Cassidy jump out iv his chair. an' Cassidy has charge iv th' steam whistle at th' quarry at thare. Sh wint at it. First 'twas wan hand an' thinn th' other, thin both hands, knuck' s down; an' it looked, says Slavin, as

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if she was goin' to leap into th' middle iv it with both feet, when Donaline jumps up. 'Hol' on!' he says. 'That's not a rented planniy, ye daft girl,' he says. 'Why, pap-pull,' says Molly, 'what d'y mean?' she says. 'That's Wagner,' she says. 'Tis th' music iv th' future,' she says. 'Yes,' says Donaline, 'but I don't want me hell on earth: I can wait for it,' he says, 'with th' kind permission iv Mrs. Donaline,' he says. 'Play me th' "Wicklow Mountaineer!"' he says. She'll play no 'Wicklow Mountaineer,' Mrs. says Donaline. 'If ye want to hear that kind iv clime, ye can go down to Fimcane's Hall,' she says. 'Molly,' she says, 'give us wan iv them Choochoochook things,' she said. 'They're so gitntle.'

"With that Donaline rose up. 'Come on,' says he. 'This is no place for us,' he says. Slavin, with th' politeness iv a man who's gettin' even, turns at th' door. 'I'm sorry I can't remain,' he says. 'I think th' wurrard an' all iv Choochoochook,' he says. 'Me brother used to play his chunes,' he says, '—me brother Mike, that run th' grip-cos,' he says. 'But there's wan thing missin' fr'm Molly's playin,'" he says. 'And what may that be?' says Mrs. Donaline. 'An ax,' says Slavin, backin' out. "So Donaline has took to drinkin'."

**S. PAULO FACTS.**

Just as rivalry between masters extends downwards to their menials, so, on a larger scale, when two companies are engaged in warfare. Like master, like man; do their lords quarrel unprovoked, their knaves extend the strife, nay even the very dogs do fight. In the last week there have been two small accidents in Bon Retiro district, where the lines of the new company cross those of the Viação at right angles. In each case the electric bond ran into a simultaneously passing mule-bond, in one case simultaneously passing mule-bond, in the other dashing the train off the lines and against a lamp-post which happened to be a stanchion, and saved it from overthrow. The fault lay probably on both sides, neither wishing to give way, so it became a case of the stronger and heavier carrying all before it, especially as the weaker was only a despaired esegimia classe. The drivers and conductors of the animal company threatened reprisals, in consequence of which a patrol had to be sent out to prevent disturbances. Shopkeepers in Rua S. João complain that the street is so completely blocked by the trams, that carts are unable to stop in front of their shops for the purpose of discharging goods. There is a double line here and a small signalling system whereby the road is quite transformed into a railway station. It certainly seems unfair to the inhabitants and to the general public that the traffic should be impeded for the benefit of one company. On the other hand, the length of double line is only some 20 yards, and the shops opposite are not such as to require many vehicles in the course of the week. The Avenida bonds were to have commenced running on June 10, but the start has been delayed for a week, as the work has taken longer than was anticipated. They are sure to be immensely crowded, for on Sundays and holidays Avenida Paulista is a favorite resort for those who wish to get a bit of a blow. There are a couple of beer-gardens and a band-attraction enough for many a Sunday body. The trip is a circular one, proceeding by Largo S. Francisco and Rua Santo Amaro and descending by Consolação, or the reverse. This will obviate one species of contention, for it sometimes happens that when a bond arrives at a terminus, the passengers, being such as are simply out for a little excursion, do not wish to get out and refuse to move, to allow of the seats being turned round, for fear of losing their places; the alteration is cut short by the car starting on its return journey with its insides in great disorder, being all turned the wrong way.

On Thursday afternoon the contention between the Viação and Light and Power threatened to assume serious proportions. The workmen who were engaged in laying the electric line in the Avenida Paulista found it necessary at one point to shift the lines of the Viação a few inches. They had municipal authority to carry this out, but a large number of the opposition company's workmen, having learnt their intention, appeared on the scene and forcibly prevented any change. A force of mounted police hurried to the spot to maintain the peace. Work on the line has been suspended until the authorities come to some arrangement. The Viação company is very irritated at the action of the Power and Light company, and maintain that their concession is infringed, because the electric lines run parallel to their own along Avenida and Consolação. But it is rather late in the day for complaints; the time for action, or actions, is before a line is started, not when it is practically finished.

On 13th instant the gay young bachelors of the L. & B. chácara gave a dance. The house was formerly the residence of the Italian consul, who had the hall fit of holding a weekly reception, so is readily adapted for such entertainments. So much taste was shown in the arrangement and decorations that it was not hard to guess that there had been some good fairies, or at any rate fair ladies to supervise. Every one spent a most enjoyable evening; the 5 merry L. & B.'s are to be congratulated on the success of their undertaking and thanked for their hospitality. It is a long time since any one has had enough public spirit to organize a dance. May they long remain in their busy life here, and disburse abroad the honey of hospitality!

The barns of marriage are announced between the Paulista Tennis and S. Paulo

Athletic clubs. For some time past there have been signs of a growing attachment, which has at last ripened into an engagement to throw in their lot together and make trial of double blessedness. The Tennis Club was founded 8 years ago as a separate concern. It was a counter attraction to the Cricket Club, whose ground was not suitable for a dual arrangement. When, however, the Athletic Club moved their quarters from Bon Retiro to their present beautifully situated ground at Consolação, matters were altered, and it was felt that there was not room for two clubs. The tendency of the community has been to shift from east to west. Consequently the majority now live in Hygienópolis and Avenida, whence the journey to Luz in the short day-time does not leave enough leisure for play. The Athletic has advanced with the tide, and the Tennis Club has been left stranded in a remote corner. It was far different in the days of old; then enthusiastic tennisers who lived close to, after selecting a spot in the matto, rolled and marked a court for themselves, and only had a game as the result of much hard work. Now the tennis devotee has gone with the multitude, or has left the place altogether, so the prettily laid out ground will become, like sweet Auburn, lovely village of the plain."

Unless the new Luz station attract residents to its locality, the Anglican church will be left alone—it is sometimes left very much alone—for by far the greater part of the colony live on the higher ground. Recently, in England, a Wesleyan chapel was moved bodily from its original locality to a more convenient situation; why not employ the same plan here? Fix the church alongside the cricket ground, and the congregation would be doubled instantly. There would then be no need for Hygienópolis and Avenida to weary themselves by that hasty rush and tiring journey. On Sunday morning, naturally too, the cricketers, sinned out of all prevaricating excuse, would start the day by attendance at Divine service. Bodily exercise profiteth a little, but the Apostle forgot that other text: "Church-going is a weariness to the flesh."

Mrs. Estill, wife of the manager of the S. Paulo branch of the London and River Plate Bank, left Santos in s. s. "Clyde," en route for Manchester. It was only six months ago that she came from Pernambuco, but this short stay has been enough to make people hope that she will soon return here. The mornings are very chilly; a nasty mist covers the town until about 11 a.m., when the sun begins to make everything bright; the contrast between day and night is thus very marked, and makes one wish that some patent self-adjustable clothing were invented, to meet the successive changes of temperature.

The "confidence trick" has not yet lost its attractiveness. A gentleman had a son whom he wished to find employment. Most opportunely, a man of prepossessing appearance called on him, and offered to use his influence to procure a place in the Light and Power Company's office for him. To complete the arrangements, however, he required 15\$. Duped by his insinuating manners and by that odd 15\$, the father handed over the money, but is still waiting for the return of the office-filler.

Arrangements are being made for a concert in aid of the Indian Tamie Fund. No date has actually been fixed, but it will probably be on 28th inst.

**EVERTON** has heard of tennis arm, golf knee, and bicycle back, but these products of modern sport are capped by an advertisement for a Good Bacon Hand. We have known a man dubbed mutton head, and we can recall a rowing man who went by the sobriquet of beefy-thumb. But bacon hand, never! Surely this must be gammon!

In HIS evidence before a select committee of the House of Lords on the subject of copyright, Mark Twain replied to a question from Lord Farrer about taxing literary property as follows:—He did not think there was any difficulty in taxing the property of a literary man. He had been taxed by the government of this country sometime ago, and, being curious to know how he had escaped so long, he wrote and received an explanation—a number of documents showing that nothing had been overlooked. He looked to see what his literature was taxed under, and he found it was taxed as gas-works. That was literally true, and it hurt him.

President Kruger, when asked by the correspondent of an English paper where his capital would be after Pretoria was taken, replied that where he was there was the capital of the state. He may or may not have known that he was plagiarising the splendid Scottish chief who declared that where The Macdonald sat there was the head of the table. His obstinate pride recalls also the story of the Irish Desmond who, defeated by the Ormond Butlers, and carried prisoner shoulder high, replied to the question, "Where is The Desmond now?" with "where he should be." On the necks of the Butlers. The Scotchman and the Irishman lost their lives for their smart sayings, but Oom Paul is in no such danger.

A writer in the *New York Press* estimates that there were 500,000,000 fowls in the United States last year, and that the number of eggs was about 17,400,000,000. The value of these fowls and of their product is set down at \$40,000,000. How does that compare with coffee?

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This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hot-water system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

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**The most comfortable Hotel**

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The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the serra and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at:

Messrs. G. Schissler, No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.

Monteiro Jr. &amp; C. Co., 38, Rua Visconde de Inhauma.

" Soares &amp; Niemeyer, 6, Rua Alfandega.

Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Freixo.

Teleg. Address: —Georges, Theresopolis.

Carlos Ribeiro,

PROPRIETOR.

**Hotel dos Estrangeiros****PRACA PEREIRE VIANNA**

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## TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

## SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

## Great Britain.

JUNE 12.—The *Daily Express* publishes a telegram from Pekin saying that the Emperor of China has asked the representatives of the powers to liberate him from the control of the Empress-regent and her advisers.—The *Daily Mail* says that street fighting has been going on in Pekin since Sunday last.—The *Daily Telegraph* says that the French consul at Yunnan-Fou has advised his government that a great crisis is imminent in that province, and has recommended foreigners of all nationalities to leave.—The *Times* says Prince Tuan, father of the lately recognised heir to the throne, has been dismissed from his position of president of the foreign office in Pekin.

JUNE 13.—The *Times* publishes a telegram from Pekin to-day stating that several soldiers of the Empress' guard assassinated the chancellor of the Japanese legation in the streets. The crime was witnessed by many who dispersed without troubling themselves.—The *Daily Mail* says that Japan has ordered 4 more war ships to Taku, and 4,000 soldiers are ready for immediate embarkation to the same point.—Japan, says the *Times*, is profiting by the present crisis to establish a sphere of influence over the three important provinces of Chekiang, Fou-Kien and Kiang-Si. The population of these provinces is estimated at 57 millions odd, and has a superficies of 391,173 square kilometres.—Lord Methuen completely defeated General Dewey's force on the 1st inst., close to the Rhenoster river, capturing and occupying the Boer camp.—Sir R. Butler has occupied Volskrust and dislodged the Boers from a strong position. He is actively following up his advantage.—No direct news has been received at the war office from Lord Roberts since the 6th inst., owing to the enemy having cut the telegraph wires between Pretoria and the coast.—Butler's reports having forced the pass at Almond's Nek, and arrived on the plains of Charlton without having encountered further resistance. He encamped four miles from Volskrust in the Transvaal.—Kelly-Kenny announces that his communications with Methuen have been interrupted since the 7th inst.

JUNE 14.—The arrival of 1,050 soldiers for the relief of Commissie is reported from Cape Coast Castle. A further detachment of 500 troops from England is daily expected.—The *Daily Telegraph* says that the insurgents in Colombia have been completely crushed by the troops loyal to the republic after 21 days of constant fighting.—The *Times* asks for the British fleet in China to be strongly reinforced.—The *Daily Mail* says that 2,000 Russians have been landed at Taku from Port Arthur.—The bulk of the foreign troops will not arrive in Pekin until the 17th inst., owing to the railway tracks having been damaged. The Chinese general, Tung-Pusiang, at the head of 10,000 men, is preparing to oppose their entry.—In the event of Mr. Schreiber sending his resignation at the Cape, it will be immediately accepted by Sir A. Milner, and Sir John Gordon Sprigg will be asked to form a cabinet.—Lord Roberts reports that the Boers have been dislodged from strong fortifications 15 miles from Pretoria, and have retreated northward.—From Hong-Kong four British companies with two batteries of artillery have been despatched to Taku.

JUNE 15.—It is now officially known that there is no truth in the statement that the Boers had retaken Johannesburg. (Lord Wolseley selected war-correspondents as the pest of modern armies.) We wonder what he would say of the telegraph boys who send such misleading messages.—The *Daily News* correspondent in South Africa is said to have confirmed the report that Lord Roberts offered £10,000 a year to Botha and Dewet if they would surrender.—The *Standard* says that parliament will not be prorogued until October, when the Transvaal war is calculated to be completely finished.—A Boer force surrendered to the British under General Hunter at Kerkdorp.—A Dutch man-of-war is said to be in Delagoa Bay to take off President Kruger, who is said to be on board a train at Machadodorp, conducting the war. (Bosh!)—The losses of the City of London volunteers are reported as 2 killed and 24 wounded.—The foreign office has received official advice that there is a general support to the Boxers throughout China.—The foreign troops have had an engagement with 30,000 Chinese close to Pekin. The results are not stated.—The London press is severely criticising the government for its apparent indifference to the Chinese question.—The Japanese legation is reported to have been burnt by rioters in Pekin.—An English officer was stoned by Spaniards at Gibraltar and severely injured. Sir Slivela, the prime minister, has apologised to the British ambassador, and has promised to take the necessary steps.—The West Indies offer to send a contingent to fight the Ashantis. The offer has been accepted.

JUNE 16.—Telegrams from Shanghai report that the Boxers still continue their depredations. Aided by the people, they have burnt most of the stations on the line from Tien-Tsin to Pekin, murdering the employees.—In Pekin the Boxers have burnt the summer residences of the legations, the cathedral, the English and American churches, and the French mission houses.—It is reported that

the German ambassador, Baron von Ketteler, has been assassinated by the mob.—The foreign troops have occupied the forts of Taku.—Both Mr. Broderick and M. Delcasse are of opinion that it would be imprudent to depose the Empress just now, without a capable successor, as this measure would entitle the partition of China and a European war.—Russia supports the cause of the Empress on the ground that she has no adequate means of resisting the Boxers.—Butler's defeat of Gen. Botha is the general subject of eulogy in England. While recognizing the skill which Botha employed in mobilizing 12,000 Boers, attempting to turn the British flank, and throwing his cavalry and mounted infantry against the British centre, great praise is given to Butler for avoiding Liang's Nek and attacking Almond's and Glaubusveld, 50 miles nearer Pretoria, probably saving 2,000 lives. The march was over roads of the worst description, but his final losses were only 30 killed and 150 wounded.—His brilliant feat has brought him congratulatory telegrams from the Queen and ministers.—The Boers fled to the north.—Mr. Schreiber, prime minister of Cape Colony, has resigned office.

JUNE 17.—The *Sunday Sun* has received a telegram from China saying that the combined European forces under Admiral S. S. Younion are complaining of the scarcity of provisions and the absolute want of water, especially between Lang-Pang and Yulinian.—The *People* correspondent says the disorder in the Yang-tse-Kiang valley is assuming vast proportions.—The telegrams to-day state that the Boxers have burnt the Protestant establishments in the native quarter of Tien-Tsin.—The Canton authorities have sent troops to Kwai-hien to crush a body of 5,000 rebels.—A German transport is daily expected at Taku with men and provisions.—Several of the foreign banks in the interior towns have closed their doors for fear of attacks by the Boxers.

## United States.

JUNE 10.—Mr. Bryan, the democratic candidate for the presidency asserted in Omaha that the people of the United States were mostly in favor of the Transvaal burghers.—Telegrams from St. Louis say that fresh disturbances have broken out there. Three incendiary bombs were thrown by the disturbers which caused the deaths of seven people and wounded many others. A large number of arrests has been made.

JUNE 11.—The *Tribune* praises the courage with which the Argentine republic in 10 years has cleared the terrible crisis which threatened it. It adds that the Argentines by this fact have proved themselves to be the veritable "Yankees of the South"! (The crisis we knew of before. We did not know it had been cleared, and it will take more than one telegram to make us believe it. The Chileans call themselves "the English of South America," but that does not put their national debt on a parity with that of Great Britain).—The American consul in Chiu-kuang has telegraphed to his government that bands of Chinese belonging to a secret society have invested the town, and that a United States cruiser is wanted at once to protect lives.

JUNE 12.—The U. S. consul at Tcheli-foi having reported the presence of bands of Boxers in that district, the gunboat *Yorktown* has been ordered to proceed there from Shanghai.—The Hamburg-American line intends to establish a quarterly service between New York and the Antilles commencing from Oct. next.

JUNE 13.—The Americans who are threatened by the Boxers in the Yang-tse-Kiang valley have asked their consul for a gunboat to guarantee their safety.—A New York telegram says that M. Menier of chocolate fame, who is the proprietor of the island of Anticosti at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, has evicted all the former tenants, obliging them to emigrate to Canada.

JUNE 14.—The rumor runs in New York that the revolution in Colombia is gathering strength, that Panama has fallen into their power, and that 14,000 armed men are marching to attack Bogota.—A Boer force, surrendered to the British under General Hunter at Kerkdorp.—A Dutch man-of-war is said to be in Delagoa Bay to take off President Kruger, who is said to be on board a train at Machadodorp, conducting the war. (Bosh!)—The losses of the City of London volunteers are reported as 2 killed and 24 wounded.—The foreign office has received official advice that there is a general support to the Boxers throughout China.—The foreign troops have had an engagement with 30,000 Chinese close to Pekin. The results are not stated.—The London press is severely criticising the government for its apparent indifference to the Chinese question.—The Japanese legation is reported to have been burnt by rioters in Pekin.—An English officer was stoned by Spaniards at Gibraltar and severely injured. Sir Slivela, the prime minister, has apologised to the British ambassador, and has promised to take the necessary steps.—The West Indies offer to send a contingent to fight the Ashantis. The offer has been accepted.

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## France.

JUNE 16.—There was an enormous crowd on the race-course at Longchamps to watch the *Grand Prix* race. Semendria was first, Lavegrain second and Inga third. (In any ordinary year the *Grand Prix* draws immense crowds, and it is easy to imagine the throng while the exhibition is on).—The *Temps* advocated full powers being given to the European ambassadors in Pekin, and complained of the error made by the powers in allowing such a revolution to be organised in the Empress' place.—In Rouen, 75 French Canadians going to the exhibition were treated to a municipal banquet. The mayor toasted the prosperity of Canada, and Mr. Turte, Canadian minister, replied with an asseveration of the affection of Canadians for France.

JUNE 17.—The French government has resolved on sending an army corps to China if necessary for the protection of French subjects. All suggestions of conquest are disavowed. M. Delcasse, speaking in the chamber, finished his announcement with: "Our troops are ready to take the field at the first appeal of M. Pichon, our minister in Pekin."

JUNE 18.—A telegram from Lourenco Marques says that the Boers have retaken Bloemfontein, and that General Dewet is marching on Johannesburg at the head of 15,000 men.—Another telegram says that Gen. Ruyne has taken Pickering and 1,500 Boer prisoners. (The telegraphic service from Paris about the Boer war is one of those things they do better in France. In England there is a lack of imagination).—The chamber of deputies has affirmed the attitude of the foreign minister, M. Delcasse, in respect to the French action in China.—A small fire broke out in the Bosnian and Herzegovina sections of the Paris exhibition, but was almost immediately extinguished.

JUNE 19.—It is reported that President Loubet will hold a naval review off Cherbourg on the 25th July, when many foreign ships of war are expected to be present in addition to all the French battle-ships in European waters.—A telegram from Tien-Tsin says that Prince Yuan and General Tung-Pusiang have been dismissed from their posts in the Chinese foreign office. The senate adopted to-day by 223 votes to 22 the proposal to create a colonial army. The chamber of deputies also passed a project for colonial defence.

JUNE 20.—The exhibition continues to attract more visitors and is daily more and more thronged. It is now certain that the Czar of Russia, Emperor William, King Humbert, and the Khedive of Egypt will visit the exhibition. President Loubet inspected the foreign sections to day and, in spite of heavy rain, there was a large crowd to give him an enthusiastic reception.—In a bicycle race organised by peloton cyclistes Gordon e Bennett, says the *Journal do Brasil*, 350 miles were covered in 9 hours and 9 minutes. (This looks suspiciously like the work of James Gordon Bennett of the New York *Herald*. But telegrams to this country are fearfully and wonderfully made up, transmuted and edited).—A Tien-Tsin telegram says that the French troops wished to seize a locomotive in the station there against the will of the English superintendent. A party of British blue-jackets were close at hand and backed the objection of their countrymen. A crisis was avoided by the timely arrival of the French and British consuls.

JUNE 21.—Telegrams of English origin published in Paris say that a number of Chinese Christians has been tortured in the streets of Pekin.—A train of provisions for the foreign troops in Pekin has had to return to Tien-Tsin owing to a bridge having been blown up.—The Prince de Joinville, third son of Louis-Philippe, and ex-vice-admiral of the French navy, died to-day at the age of 82 years.—The painter Karl has confessed that he was the abductor of Mme Mirabeau Martel ("Gyp"), and stated that the idea was suggested to him by David's famous picture in the Louvre, "The Rape of the Sabines." He took her to his uncle's house in Gravelle. (The lady may have resented the abduction, but has thoroughly enjoyed the notoriety.)

JUNE 22.—King Oscar left Paris yesterday, the President and court bidding him farewell at the station.—The national members of the municipal council had a banquet to-day, and on leaving they were provoked by a socialist mob. A conflict ensued, but was quickly quelled by the police. No serious results are reported.—The French consul in Hong Kong does not confirm the reported assassinations of diplomats and others, and the burning of foreign buildings. He attributes them to anarchist rumors current in Tien-Tsin.—The consul in the latter place has asked his government for reinforcements. These are to be sent from Tonkin immediately.—The minister of marine is organising a fleet of cruisers to be sent to China.

## Spain.

JUNE 23.—The rebels in Morocco have killed the governor of Tarudant and several other public functionaries.—Two of the Madrid papers say that Sr. Villaverde, the minister of finance, has presented his resignation, which was not accepted. His colleagues have denied the statement.—*El Liberal* says that as the Rio Tinto miners on strike now number over 10,000, it is necessary to strengthen the garrison to repress violent demonstrations. The strikers are, however, fairly orderly.

JUNE 24.—The foreign minister, the Marquis d'Aguilar Campo, has informed the cabinet

that the situation in Morocco has become exceedingly grave in consequence of the insurrection which is obtaining larger proportions by the adhesion of tribes from the interior.—The disturbances caused by the barrier tax have spread into Mocnia, and had to be quelled by the police.—Two battalions of soldiers and a gunboat have been sent to Huelva from Cadiz to dominate the disturbers.

JUNE 25.—Most of the miners on strike have returned to work at Huelva, but it is feared that those still holding out at Rio Tinto and Nerva will attack them for abandoning the strike.

## Italy.

JUNE 26.—The Italian parliament was opened to-day with the customary ceremonies. King Humbert, in his speech from the throne, saluted his relations with all foreign powers were of the most cordial description, and formed a guarantee of peace for Italy and assured protection for Italians abroad. He wound up by asserting his determination to support the existing constitution against all menaces. The new officials were mostly ministerialists.—Sig. Crispi has announced his intention of being present at the next session. This declaration has caused great surprise, as only a few days ago he underwent an operation for cataract.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 11.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted a motion expressing gratitude to the heroes of the battle of Riochuelo. Deputies Esmeraldo Barreiro and Elpidio Figueiredo introduced several bills on judicial procedure. By a vote of 93 to 43 the chamber declared duly elected deputies for Paraibana the candidates Gen. Neiva, Trindade, Alves de Lima Filho, Caubilla de Hollanda and Silva Mariz. The bill for creating a monument to Admiral Barros was voted in 1st discussion. The chamber discussed the bill authorizing the government to arrive at agreements with claimants in regard to the sums that have been awarded to them by courts of justice. In a speech on this bill Deputies Gerim Hasslocher violently attacked the federal judge in Rio Grande do Sul, whom he accused of collusion with claimants. A communication was received from Dr. Nuno de Andrade stating that two days would be required for disinfesting the chamber.

JUNE 12.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—There was received from the President of the republic a message asking for a special appropriation for sum of 714,915,750 spent last year on work on Port Lige. Deputy Aureliano Barbosa introduced a bill signed by himself and others for altering schedule F of the customs-house. Deputy Alfredo Varella introduced a bill signed by himself and others, for regulating the discussion of the civil code framed by Dr. Clovis Bevilacqua.

JUNE 13.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Julio Santos said that anarchy prevails throughout the whole country. The constitution is a myth, laws are a dead letter and public liberty a farce. This, he asserted, the chamber knows just as well as he does. He read telegrams from S. Fidellis and moved to ask for information in regard to what is occurring at that place. The chamber voted several bills in various stages and discussed the election in the 3rd district of the federal capital.

JUNE 14.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber continued to discuss the election in the 3rd district of the federal capital. Deputy Julio Santos motion in regard to occurrences at S. Fidellis was adopted.

## NEW ORLEANS QUARANTINE

The New York papers of May 17 published the following telegram from New Orleans dated the preceding day:

The state board of health to-day passed resolutions declaring that the coffee ship "Corsica," with cargo from Rio de Janeiro, should not be allowed to land until thirty days fumigation and detention, and then only in case no symptoms of bubonic plague developed. The "Corsica" sailed from Rio on April 15, at which time there were several cases of plague there. As a result of the action of the board, S. V. Formis & Co., local agents for the French line of vessels to which the "Corsica" belongs, cabled to Paris cancelling all sailings of coffee steamers via Brazil to this port for the rest of the year. The result of this action is the annihilation of the coffee business so far as New Orleans is concerned.

A large number of local importers petitioned the board to allow the "Corsica" to land on the ground that the steamer "Coleridge" had been permitted to land in New York this week, although sailing from Rio two days later than the "Corsica." The local board denounced the action of the New York board as being "extremely reprehensible."

—A youth of nineteen called Garrbrandt was charged with murdering a child in New York at the beginning of May, with threatening his parents and shadowing President McKinley, and the New York *Journal* says: "Garrbrandt is the personification of the degradation to which cigarette smoking leads." Brazilians, beware. Close your cigar-shops, or your children, parents and Presidents will not be insured by the *Journal*.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor  
Containing a number of news of Brazil, a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price-current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 19th, 1900.

It is interesting to note the singular arguments with which officious organs of the government endeavor to prove that the financial situation has improved. Here is a sample:—In the amount of consumption taxes collected this year at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house there was the following increase in comparison with 1899:—for the 1st quarter 28%, for April 38%, and for May 44%. As there was an increase at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house, there must necessarily have been an increase at other revenue stations. *Ergo*, Brazilian manufactures are making rapid progress. This argument not only contains two *non sequiturs*, but it also, either through design or ignorance, conceals the fact that the principal factor of the increase is the collection of consumption taxes on certain classes of merchandise, which were not thus taxed in 1899. If, for instance, we deduct from the total sum derived from consumption taxes at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house in the first quartér of the present year the sum apportioned to these classes of merchandise, we have not an increase but a decrease of 2,448,133. The increase, noted by the officious organs, in the revenue derived from consumption taxes does not, then, represent industrial progress, but an aggravation of the burdens of the people, which is really retarding progress. The treasury gains nothing by this increase, which is neutralized by the decrease, resulting from the new burdens, in other classes of revenue. In other words, burden-some taxation is impeding the productive activity of the people, decreasing their incomes and consequently depleting the sources from which public revenue is derived.

The inspector-general of public health, Dr. Nuno de Andrade, has appealed to the medical profession and to the public in general, not to treat the measures of the sanitary officials with ridicule, and asks for their co-operation in stamping out the dreaded bubonic pest. We are certain that there would never have been any occasion for such a request, if the authorities themselves had not invited it. How can we treat seriously absurd and ridiculous regulations. The restrictions on travellers are a farce, but as they are vexations also complaints must be made. As a rule, infections are a farce also, unless we are to believe that there is protection in the smell of phenic acid. On Saturday the *Jornal do Commercio* related that an inspector had been accustomed to pass the night with a woman in a house where a suspected case was found. He tried to escape notice but was denounced and carried off to quarantine amidst the jeers of the public, and was received at S. Sebastião with jeers by the people confined there. Why should we not laugh at such absurdities? If the authorities do not respect themselves, if they act like frightened children, why should we not laugh at them? It may be a serious business; then let us treat it seriously and as men. If an inspector comes in contact with a suspected case, let him be treated like others; if unfortunate people are to be turned out of their houses because cases have appeared in them, let them be treated humanely and not as criminals. Sometimes they are not allowed to take a single article of clothing, nor to do anything to protect the valuables they leave behind. We are all willing to assist the authorities, but there must be good will and consideration on their side as well as on ours.

THREE weeks ago we published the news of the death of Mrs. Gladstone on the strength of telegrams to the local press. We now find that that estimable lady, to whose virtuous ways we paid our humble tribute at the time, only died on the 17th inst. We regret the error which was not of our making, and again express our sorrow at the demise of one so fittingly suited by nature to be the best possible wife to England's "Grand Old Man."

WHAT is the use of continuing the struggle any longer between gun and armor-plate. Every improvement and advance made on the one side, is sure to be met by a corresponding advance of the other, all of them costly, and each one rendering worthless what has been done before. How long can the industrial forces of the world support such a rivalry. On the 8th ult., a new shell, invented by an American naval officer, was driven through a Harveyized armor-plate fourteen inches thick, making a clean hole as though the armor-plate were nothing but paste board. The shell was fired from a six-inch rifle using smokeless powder, and it had a velocity of 2,550 feet (nearly half a mile) per second, which is 25 percent above ordinary speed of velocity. There is probably no ironclad ship that could resist such a shot, consequently the navies of the world are practically defenseless before this new arm. It is not time, then, to suspend the rivalry and turn the resources of industry into other channels?

THE simple fact that some millions of human beings are to-day starving to death in India, and also that the magnitude of the famine is beyond the resources of the Indian government, great as they are, can not fail to appeal strongly to the charitable and humane feelings of the entire world. Some thirty odd millions of people are in need of assistance. Much has been done, and much is being done to relieve their simplest wants, but the terrible fact remains that nearly the greater part of them are yet without relief. The British government has done much to render these periodic famines lighter through the construction of irrigation works, but it takes time to complete so gigantic an undertaking, and only a small part has been completed. The drouth this time has extended over an exceptionally large area, and the necessities of the people have so far exceeded the resources of India that it has become necessary to appeal to the whole world for relief. Some will say perhaps that a nation which is expending millions in conquering new territory ought to find the other millions needed to protect its own people against starvation, but this will not help those who win need immediate help. Let us help those who are dying by thousands for want of food, and let the argument wait.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

The shortage of the gastronomer of Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, is said to amount to 400,000g. There was only one case of yellow fever in Sorocaba on the 12th inst., two at Tietê and three at Santa Cruz das Palmeiras.

A telegram of the 17th inst. states that the Bolivian consul at Pará is insane and has attempted to commit suicide. It is to be feared that he has been trying to solve the Rio Acre complication.

The editor of the *Diário de Santos*, Sr. Nogueira de Carvalho, died at the Isolamento, São Paulo, on the 13th inst., of yellow fever. We beg to tender our sincere sympathy to our Santos contemporaries.

The municipal council of S. Luiz do Paraitinga, São Paulo, has resolved to change the name of that village to S. Silvestre in honor of the President of Brazil. The council is still at large, and it would appear that the unfortunate citizens of the place will have to bear the burden.

During the month of February 102 municipalities of the state of São Paulo gave the following returns: 4,450 births, 2,855 deaths and 851 marriages. The principal cause of death was pulmonary consumption, which made 113 victims. There were 27 deaths from yellow fever. As the state contains 148 municipalities, these returns are far from complete.

Bahia has managed to work up a suspicious case—a child of 4 years, lymphatic debilitated, ill with influenza and fever for a month, inflamed throat, living in a house destitute of all sanitation, having bad treatment unable to take food, and dying on the 5th inst. without medical attendance. Naturally life itself would be a pest under such conditions. Could bubonic pest be worse?

The residents of rua Visconde de Paranhos, São Paulo, are complaining of the actions of a sanitary inspector which in reality imply the demolition of their houses. It is true the orders of these autocrats were resisted. Here in Rio we know of a case where an inspector ordered the repair of a hole in the wall made by a projectile fired during the naval revolt. It could not be called unsanitary, for it served to improve the ventilation.

A quadruple birth took place in Arujá, in the Cambéas district. The happy (?) father rushed off at once to get the four buried, but while he was away, one was found to be alive. The father, a poor laborer, had not money enough to bury the still-born three and while he was making arrangements the survivors died, and now lies beside its brothers and sisters in Cambéas. The father and the children are happy, but the mother must be the most disappointed creature in Brazil at the present moment.

It is said that a deposit of sterilized milk is to be established at Barbacena where it will be sold at 24s<sup>0</sup> per litre. What a pity the railway cannot bring it down to Rio so that it can be supplied here at less than 500 or 600 reis per bottle!

The *Physar* says that in Feira de Sant'Anna, Bahia, a snake three metres and a half in length was found and killed on the fazenda Pamplona on the banks of the Jauchipe. A Sr. Birilarho de S. Braventino brought the body for dissection purposes and found inside a large-sized deer which had evidently been digested for two days. Paulin Chaitin, A. M. Stanley and other tellers of snake stories insist that this was not an anaconda or anaconda from the wilds of Africa, but a common or fazenda snake from the description. Things must be terribly dull in Bahia journalism when they have to go back on amphibious sea serpents with a taste for venenous snakes!

On the morning of the 14th inst., a steam launch arrived at S. Antônio do Maranhão, towing a closed lighter, which carried a sick man sent down from Raiz da Serra, on the Petropolis railway. He was considered a suspect case and was shipped off in a special coach to Maná, where he was transferred to a closed lighter. How long he had been making the journey we do not know, but it must have taken some time for an ambulance had been waiting all night for him at S. Antônio do Maranhão. On arrival he was transferred to the ambulance with all due precaution and was then taken to the observation ward of the Barreto isolated hospital, where it was soon discovered that he was ill, not with pest, but with malarial fever (*fiebre palustre*). Being foolish is sometimes a very costly business.

## SANTOS CRICKET.

NORTH OF BRAZIL VS SOUTH OF BRAZIL.

Played on the club ground on the 10th inst. The "North of Brazil" was represented by members who have resided in Rio or North of Rio; "South of Brazil" by the rest of the club.

The fielding on the part of the Northerners\* was very weak, many catches being dropped, which was accountable for their opponents high score.

### North of Brazil.

	Overs	M.	Outs	Runs	Wkts	Av.
C. L. Stock, et al.	12					
R. C. Lloyd, et al.	13					
A. T. Smith, et al.	14					
H. Born, et al.	15					
F. Tracey, et al.	47					
H. G. Beardall, et al.	19					
F. Greene, et al.	21					
A. D. Watson, et al.	20					
J. Cutshaw, et al.	19					
H. F. Humpshire, et al.	1					
A. L. Tweedie, et al.	23					
H. Conkson, et al.	25					
A. Miller, et al.	1					
Extras	18					

	Overs	M.	Outs	Runs	Wkts	Av.
H. E. Barber, et al.	18			5	34	1
M. King, et al.	14			32	3	10.66
C. W. Miller, et al.	8			14	2	7
J. T. Webster, et al.	3	2	—	6	2	3

Total..... 94

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Overs M. Overs Runs Wkts Av.

H. E. Barber	18		5	34	1	34
M. King	14		32	3	10.66	
C. W. Miller	8		14	2	7	
J. T. Webster	3	2	6	2	3	

S. PAULO A. C.

	Overs	M.	Outs	Runs	Wkts	Av.
A. N. Crompton, et al.	1					
P. W. Crews, et al.	20					
C. W. Miller, et al.	20					
F. Fforde, et al.	22					
E. Webster, et al.	22					
C. L. Stock, et al.	13					
C. Murray, et al.	4					
C. W. Preece, et al.	9					
J. Thomson, et al.	10					
C. Pritchard, et al.	6					
Byes	6					
Leg byes	2					

Total..... 94

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Overs M. Overs Runs Wkts Av.

A. Kealman	19	7	33	4	8.25
C. W. Preece	20	4	49	4	12.25
C. L. Stock	2	—	7	0	—
R. C. Lloyd	0.3	—	2	1	2

S. PAULO A. C. 2nd INNINGS.

	Overs	M.	Outs	Runs	Wkts	Av.
A. Kealman	19	7	33	4	8.25	
C. W. Preece	20	4	49	4	12.25	
C. L. Stock	2	—	7	0	—	
R. C. Lloyd	0.3	—	2	1	2	

Total..... 73

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Runs Wkts Overs M. Overs Av.

H. E. Barber	26	1	8	2	26
W. Rule	30	1	6	1	30
C. W. Miller	10	0	3	—	—
M. King	2	1	2	—	2

SANTOS A. C. 2nd INNINGS.

	Overs	M.	Outs	Runs	Wkts	Av.
C. W. Miller	2	—	—	—	—	—
C. L. Stock	3	—	—	—	—	—
R. C. Lloyd	0.3	—	—	—	—	—

Total..... 73

## RAILROAD NOTES

The annual general meeting of the Pantanal company is called for the 30th inst.

The net receipts of the N. & S. and N. & C. railroads, of Rio Grande do Norte, for the month of March amounted to 15,331 \$390.

The board of directors of the Botanical Garden railway company has been authorized by the share holders to issue debentures to the amount of 8,000,000\$, or to contract otherwise a loan of that amount.

During the nine months ending 31st March last the United States exported over four million dollars worth of locomotives, or about 1,200,000\$ more than the value exported in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The government has appointed Sr. José Gonçalves Chaves to represent the Central Railway of Brazil at the coming International railway congress to be held in Paris this year.

Sr. Chaves has the reputation of being a clever engineer and of having accomplished good technical work in Rio Grande do Sul.

A telegram published here on Sunday last says that the chairman of the Leopoldina Railway Co., Mr. Herdman, congratulated the shareholders at the annual general meeting in London on Friday last, on the fact that Mr. Barrow had been able to reduce the proportion of working expenses to receipts from 85 per cent in 1898 to 75 per cent in 1899. The proportion is still high, but the management is yet young in office, and many difficulties have had to be surmounted. A further reduction may confidently be expected during the present year.

We were pleased to learn that Mr. E. V. Knox-Little, C.E., has been appointed general manager of the Gt. Western Railway of Brazil, in succession to Mr. Follett Holt who goes to manage the Central Entreriano railway. Mr. Knox-Little is the eldest son of the famous son of Worcester, and has proved himself a successful engineer of great administrative and constructive power on the Southern Railway of Buenos Aires during the administration of Mr. Barrow. Throughout the construction of the long and difficult prolongation of that line from Bahia Blanca to Neuquén across the Pampa Central, Mr. Knox-Little was the guiding spirit under the superintendence of Mr. Carlos Malmen, the chief of South American railway engineers. We heartily wish him every success in his new position.

Mr. James Maussergh, who has recently been elected president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, in succession to Sir Douglas Fox, has had a very wide professional experience, and has designed and carried out many important enterprises, principally gas and water undertakings. It may interest our readers to learn that some of the early years of his career were passed in South America. In 1885 he went out to Brazil as one of the agents of the late Mr. Edward Price, who had the contract for the first section of the D. Pedro Segundo Railway, starting from Rio Janeiro into the interior, and was one of two who set out the line, a considerable part of which was through forest and swamp. He also took the levels of the second section up the Serra do Mar. Out of three companions in a similar position, two died of yellow fever in the same week, and the third returned home invalided, Mr. Maussergh alone remaining out of the four agents until the completion of the line.—*S. A. Journal*, May 19.

A Kingston (Jamaica) telegram to New York, dated May 10th, says:—The Royal Mail steamer *Arato*, Captain Powles, which left Colonia April 24th for Southampton via Port Lincon and Kingston, and which, while leaving here with the British mails and passengers Tuesday night, ran aground, was refloated with much difficulty this afternoon and proceeded on her voyage.

## LOCAL NOTES

If Dr. Nuno de Andrade, says Smith, will thoroughly disinfect the chamber of deputies, will perhaps be forgiven for the plague.

In place of Gen. Neiva, who takes his seat in the chamber of deputies, Gen. Argollo, a violent Jacobin, has been appointed commander of the 4th military district.

Telegraphic communication with the Pampa Caudito (bubonic) hospital was opened on the 14th inst. It is said that Dr. Nuno will have all the dispatches carefully disseminated.

Not much was seen of the lunar eclipse on Tuesday night last because of the cloudy weather. Simaywyt says that the clouds, however, had no appreciable effect on the terrestrial eclipses.

We are informed that on the 23rd and 25th inst. officers of the navy, naval cadets and benevolent societies will cause masses to be said in honor of the memory of Admiral Saldanha da Gama.

A New York telegram of the 12th inst. announces the death of Dr. Gibier, the widely known bacteriologist of that city, whose studies of yellow fever attracted so much attention a few years ago.

An isolated pavilion for infectious diseases has been opened in the Hospital dos Lazaros. This is right, as the removal of suspected cases so great a distance is even more dangerous than the pest itself.

We heard a day or two ago that a child of the Rev. J. W. Kennedy was down with the yellow fever at Copacabana. Our sympathies are with the parents, and we hope next week to be able to congratulate them on the child's recovery.

We are informed that the commander-in-chief of Minister Murtinho's special statistics army is about to open a school to teach geography to American consuls. He evidently thinks that these consuls are lions who will be led by him.

Dr. Nuno de Andrade's statement that it would take two days to disinfect the chamber of deputies has excited much amusement. We have seen no one who thinks it could be done in less time. In a moral sense it may take all eternity.

The many friends of Mr. Slezko, local manager of the Brazilian Coal Co., had occasion last week on the arrival of the *"Danube"*, to extend a hearty welcome to him on his return to Rio. He has been home for some months on a visit.

A Petropolis resident wants to know the difference, in a sanitary sense, of an overcoat on a man's back and when carried across his arm. When worn, it passes the sanitary guard without question, but when carried on the arm it requires disinfection.

For Parahyba, Minister Epitácio's candidates were counted into congress and the governor's candidates were counted out. It seems that the agreement in favor of governors' candidates is not binding when they are opposed to those of a minister.

Among the homeward-bound passengers on the *"Clyde"* last week was Mr. George Chalmers, engineer and manager of the Morro Velho mine of the St. John de Rez Gold Mining Co. We understand that Mr. Chalmers' visit home will be a brief one.

We regret to hear of the severe illness of Mr. Lander of the British Bank of South America, who was taken with a hemorrhage of the lungs on Thursday last. He was afterwards removed to the Strangers' Hospital. His many friends will unite with us in wishing him a speedy recovery.

We hear that it has been proposed to use the isolated ward, or a part of it, of the Strangers' Hospital for the reception of suspected cases of bubonic pest, but that the suggestion has not yet been decided. It is to be hoped that this arrangement will be made, as it is the function of a hospital to be useful.

Mrs. Marie Robinson Wright, the traveler and writer, will leave for Brazil in a day or two to complete her work on that country after which she will return, and arrange for "Argentine Illustrations" which will be the most pretentious illustrated work on this country ever attempted.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, June 2.

Among the passengers by the *"Dundee"* last week was Mr. Fred. S. Voule, of Messrs. Voule & Co., who had taken a very brief trip home, spending, he informs us, only ten days in the old country. The trip, however, has been most beneficial and he is ready for another struggle for life with exchange and import duties.

Mrs. Mary Robinson Wright, a N. American lady who has published some interesting and successful books of travel, has arrived here from Buenos Aires, after having spent several months touring in the Argentine republic, which will be the subject of her next book. After spending a few days here, she will go on to Brazil.—*Montevideo Times*, June 8.

It is stated that there has been a rupture between the friends of Gov. Severino Viana and those of ex-Gov. Luis Viana. This is to be regretted. The ex-governor's political influence has recently been very beneficial and anything that indicates a weakening of that influence is an unfavorable symptom.

We shall now have a good chance to test the sincerity of those who favor the destruction of the Boer republics because the Boers are an obstacle to the march of civilization. The Chinese are likewise obstacles, even greater ones than the Boers, and as they have taken to massacring foreigners, we expect to hear claims for their overthrow and absorption. Mr. Chamberlain now has the floor.

We regret to see that our announcement last week of the meeting for organizing relief measures in behalf of the famine-stricken people of India, contained an erroneous date. The type-written notice sent us on the 12th gave the date of the meeting as the 12th, and as it was received as our last pages were going to press at 4 p.m., we had no opportunity to communicate the project, nor to verify the date.

The *Jornal do Comercio* of the 13th deplores the conflicts continually arising between the national and local governments. A recent example is the refusal of the Ceará state sanitary authorities to permit a coasting steamer to land her cargo there after having undergone disinfection and quarantine at Ilha Grande in accord with the requirements of the national sanitary officials. But what else can we expect?

We deeply regret to note the death of Mr. Lawrence E. Jager, which occurred on the evening of the 16th inst. in S. Domingos after an illness of only a few hours over two days. He was electrical engineer for the new electric supply house of Mr. J. R. Whyte, No. 9 Praia Prímeiro de Março and arrived here only nine weeks ago. In that short period he had made many friends and had become very popular in the small English colony on the other side of the bay.

The *Pai* of Sunday last records a case of police brutality. A body of youngsters in the Largo Machado were amusing themselves by throwing Catherine wheels, rockets and other fireworks amongst the passers-by. The police tried to stop the dangerous nuisance by soft remonstrations with the boys, but when an employé of the Jardim Botânico Co. interfered he was brutally beaten by the police. The *Pai* properly calls for the punishment of the offenders. The *maços* who really provoked the trouble of course escaped the reprimand they so richly deserved.

The lecture that Dr. Chapot Prevost was to have given on Sunday last explaining his operation dividing the fluked twins, Rosalina and Maria, had to be postponed owing to the inauguration of the fourth Brazilian congress of medicine and surgery taking place on the same day, when the most interested part of his audience would be away. Rosalina, the surviving twin, is doing well. Congress has voted 40 contos to enable Dr. Chapot Prevost to unfold his experiences in the case to the faculty in Europe, and it is probable that he will take Rosalina with him.

Complaints continue of frequent occurrence of the treatment accorded to old customers by the gas company, because of refusals to deposit sums of money with the company to secure the payment of gas bills. No matter how punctual a customer may have been in the payment of his bills, if he does not contribute to the new working capital with a cash deposit, his gas supply is at once cut off. If the people of this capital have any self respect, they will refuse the exaction and cut the gas themselves. Such a demand should be answered with a refusal to use gas.

The admirers of Marshal Floriano Peixoto are making preparations for the usual procession to his grave. *De gustibus*, of course, non est disputandum; but we may, nevertheless, be permitted to remark that we are unable to see what any one can find to admire in the character of a man whose administration was an unscrupulous, corrupt and sanguinary despotism stained with the most hideous crimes. From the glorification of such a man private interests may perchance derive some advantage, but we do not think that the country can possibly be benefited thereby.

We are asked to state that the Circulo Católico da Moçambique was used by 650 members during the month of May, exclusive of visitors and other outsiders attending the lectures. In this connection we are pleased to chronicle the fact that Mr. Joseph Dawson has presented the club with a geological cabinet, containing 200 specimens from all parts of the world. Cork, Cumberland, Kentucky and Queensland are all duly represented, and so are the different other parts of the world. The young society is going ahead like wildfire, and is becoming more appreciated day by day.

It is said that Dr. Chapot-Prevost will leave for Europe on the 18th prox., taking the child Rosalina with him. The operation which separated the two children will attract the liveliest interest in medical circles. The two girls had one liver in common, and though they had two hearts there was but one pericardium. An operation which involved a division of the liver and the separation of the two hearts so strenuously united, is phenomenal and will receive close attention and study from surgeons everywhere. Unfortunately the weaker of the twins, Maria, was unable to rally after the operation, but Rosalina is doing well and promises a complete recovery.

Commenting on the vote counting in the Governor's candidates for the 2nd district of the State of Rio de Janeiro, the *Segundo Distrito* of Campos says:—The news received yesterday is an eloquent certificate of the degeneration of character in Brazil. Unfortunately we have reached a period in which only shamelessness can succeed... We have been defeated by an immoral compact sealed at the palace... Once more we are the victims of treachery. At the last moment, says our correspondent, a part of the *Brasil* delegation withdrew from us its support, and carried with it other delegations, so that we obtained only 52 votes. As has been said by a prominent writer, corruption comes from above... The immoral policy of Cattete, the man of *Santos*, has corrupted impure consciences. President Campos Sales with his policy for supporting the governors is an outrage to the republic."

## BIRTH.

On the 8th inst., in São Paulo, the wife of S. Crowther Smith, of a daughter.

## INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

At a meeting held on the 16th inst. in the London and River Plate Bank for the purpose of electing a committee in connection with the above object, the chair, on the vote of Mr. H. Pullen, seconded by Mr. E. G. Hines, was taken by Mr. C. B. Rhind, H. B. M. acting consul-general.

The chairman in opening the meeting, among other remarks, spoke to the following effect:—We all know the object for which we have met, and I am sure that we are all prepared to make some sacrifice for the relief of our suffering fellow subjects in India. At all times the British residents in Rio have shown themselves well disposed to contribute to any worthy object, and in a case like this, where no one is to blame, the distress being the result of circumstances beyond human control, feeling must be more than usually kindly.

The following motions were then placed before the meeting and adopted:

That a fund be raised by subscription to be applied to the relief of our fellow subjects in India suffering from the famine, the fund to be termed the "Indian Famine Fund".

That the following gentlemen be constituted a committee for the purpose of carrying out this object, with powers to add to their number.—C. M. Block, J. R. Briscoe, Dr. Cordeiro da Graya, Rev. J. D'Arcy, W. Dixon, R. Daldorff, Carqueja de Fuentes, E. G. Hines, C. Hargreaves, H. W. Pritchard, H. Pullen, C. B. Rhind, C. E. M. Taylor, A. H. Thomson and J. P. Wileman.

That Mr. C. B. Rhind (acting consul-general) be elected chairman of the committee, Mr. A. H. Thomson, treasurer, and Mr. J. P. Wileman, secretary.

That all amounts collected be remitted to the Lord-Mayor of London to form part of the Mansion House Fund.

Mr. Pullen remarked that most British firms had head offices at home which have probably subscribed already, but that partners here will no doubt personally do all that they could.

Mr. Thomson then opened the subscription with a donation of a conto of reis on the part of the London and River Plate Bank and 10 guineas personally, and was followed by Messrs. Hines & Co., also with a conto of reis, it being agreed that the rest should head their lists with their own subscriptions.

Mr. Wileman then read a letter from the British chargé d'affaires offering a subscription, and volunteered to furnish the necessary subscription cards as quickly as possible.

Mr. Beldoneira Carqueja da Fuentes, representative of the *Jornal do Comercio*, volunteered to publish free of cost any notices in connection with the matter and to assist to the best of his ability, although not authorized at present to subscribe in the name of the paper owing to both the manager and proprietor being absent from Rio.

A vote of thanks to the *Jornal do Comercio*, *Notícias*, *Rio Notícias* and the *Brazilian Review* for their free publications of notices and other assistance in connection with the movement was carried unanimously and the meeting was then adjourned.

## PAYSANDU CRICKET CLUB.

R. H. ROBINSON'S XI v. W. W. TELEGRAPH CO.

This match was played on the 10th inst. and resulted in a win for R. H. Robinson's XI by 10 runs.

From the appended score it will be noticed that beyond C. Henderson, who played admirably for his side, only 5 others reached double figures. R. Robinson captured 5 wickets at a cost of 31 runs, and Slater on behalf of the Telegraph 5 for 43.

## WESTERN TELEGRAPH CO.

E. C. Manners, b. R. Robinson.....	1
E. J. King, b. do.....	4
H. G. Pierce, c. Hines, b. R. Robinson.....	12
A. E. Skey, b. R. Robinson.....	1
W. P. Slater, b. O. Wucherer.....	15
W. E. Strange, run out.....	4
R. L. Routh, b. R. Robinson.....	6
C. W. Martin, b. E. E. Hines.....	2
J. H. Whidbourn, run out.....	14
E. W. Owen, b. E. E. Hines.....	7
C. H. Hancock, not out.....	6
Extras.....	12
Total.....	84

[June 19th, 1900.]

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maiden overs.	Wickets	No. Balls.	Wide	Balls.
R. Robinson.	66	31	2	5	1		
O. Wucherer.	54	30	1	1	—	1	
E. E. Hime.	12	7	—	2	—	—	—
V. Tatami.	7	4	—	—	—	—	—
<b>R. ROBINSON'S XI.</b>							
V. Tatami, b. H. G. Pierce.	9						
H. C. Bocquet, b. W. P. Slater.	10						
O. Wucherer, b. do.	0						
C. Henderson, b. do.	38						
E. E. Hime, b. do.							
R. H. Robinson, b. H. G. Pierce.	7						
R. McNair, not out.	1						
F. H. Robinson, run out.	15						
M. Fletcher, b. W. P. Slater.	4						
P. E. Swinwick, b. H. G. Pierce.	3						
H. Lynch, b. E. C. Manners.	6						
Extras.							
Total.	94						

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maiden overs.	Wickets	No. Balls.	Wide	Balls.
W. E. Strange.	30	14	—	—	1		
W. P. Slater.	72	43	1	5	—		
H. G. Pierce.	24	16	1	3	—		
E. C. Manners.	37	15	1	1	—		

Note.—We are in receipt of two other matches on the Payndon grounds, and expect in the near future to have the results of these reports. We are also publishing these reports, but it is impossible for us to set up and find space for many on publishing day.—Ed.

R. C. A. A.

NIGGERS &amp; WHITES

The first of these fixtures was played on Sunday last at Icandy and resulted in a victory for the "Whites" by 9 runs. The full score will be published next week.

The XI selected to play for Rio against the state of São Paulo on the three days from the 30th June to the 1st July has been picked as follows:—R. Morrissey (captain), N. W. Jackson, F. Morrissey, C. A. Connolly, A. L. Stuifield, H. G. Pierce, W. Slater, C. L. Robinson, W. Morrissey, G. H. Lomas and E. Morrissey.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*Statistical Annual for 1900*; Charles B. Murray, editor of the *Cincinnati Price Current*. The regular annual publication of statistics of the provision, grain, live stock and beef trade, crop statistics, etc., which has come to be considered an authority on these subjects.

*Exports declared for the United States*; published by the Department of State, Washington. Comprises consular reports for the quarter ending 31st December last.

## BUSINESS NOTES

In the first quarter of the present year 10,953 tons of coal were shipped from Cardiff to Brazil.

Telegrams from Rosario de Santa Fé on Saturday said that there were 16 ships at that port all loading wheat flour for Brazil.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 15th inst. says that Brazilian products packed in bags for export and embarked since May 20th, will not be permitted to land in Argentina.

The government has imposed a fine of \$5,000 on a firm of Italian exchange brokers in São Paulo, Mrs. Barro Rosa & Co., who were transacting a savings bank business without licence. This irregular savings bank business ought to be rigorously suppressed.

The following is a statement of the shipment of wheat and flour from Uruguay to Brazil in the last four years:

1896, kilos..... 3,655,204 17,296,078  
1897, "..... 2,019,945 11,355,733  
1898, "..... 2,047,023 11,140,973  
1899, "..... 10,27,410 20,101,124

The new commercial treaty with France secures minimum tariff rates for all Brazilian products except coffee, which will have a reduction of 20 francs per 100 kilos. This is a defeat for Brazil, which was seeking a 30 per cent reduction on coffee, or 40 francs per 100 kilos. The minimum tariff rate is nothing but a fiction, the duties remaining as they are, and Brazil accepts less than half of what she demanded on coffee.

The Junta Commercial is now refusing to register trademarks of foreign products containing Portuguese words, which is a violation of the international trademark treaty. Messrs. R. Singelhurst & Co. sought to register a brand of tea and were refused because the label bears the word "olá." Also Messrs. W. O. and R. G. Barclay, of New York, sought registration for various medicinal products, which is refused because the trademark contains Portuguese words. The absurdity of such a decision is only too apparent.

The average number of beeves to be furnished hereafter to the population of Rio de Janeiro, according to the agreement between the prefect and the contractors on last Thursday, is 408 per 1,000. Hitherto the contractors have alleged that there was no demand for a larger number than that already furnished; but now that there is to be a reduction of 100 reis per kilo in the price, it is probable that the consumption will increase especially if there is improvement in the quality of the beef and an increase in the weight of the so-called kilo.

The *Jornal do Brasil* on Saturday last published a telegram stating that a Mr. Peake (?) had made an examination of the coal fields of England and estimated their bearing at eighty million tons, or enough to supply the markets of the world for the next 350 years. It will be curious to compare this telegram with its base when the English papers arrive.

Amongst the recent arrivals we were pleased to welcome Mr. John Richardson, the whisky man, who has been making a tour up the coast as far as Pará. He reports Pará and Bahia as fair, Pernambuco and Ceará dull, and Maranhão dead. He must, however, be pleased to know that in his absence, and thanks to his pushing, his Scotch whiskyies have been knocking the ones of five years ago out of the local market. Where ten were satisfied with anything put before them three years ago, nine now ask for "Mountain Dew." This is a fact and not an advertisement.

The minister of finance has authorized the free dispatch in the custom-houses of 62 boxes containing tickets for the Central railway. This is how the government protects the printing-offices of the country. They pay heavy boxes to do business, and import duties on paper and all other material used. And then because they can not pay such taxes and do the work as cheaply as foreign printers, the work is sent abroad. And, more than this, the government uses its own printing-office, which pays no rent, taxes nor duties, to compete with them and ruin them. It is an injustice which ought to shame the government into a state of sanity—but somehow it makes no impression whatever.

In the first fortnight of the present month we were slaughtered for this market 5,701 beesves weighing 1,005,365 kilos, which is an average of 350 beesves and 67,021 kilos of meat per dicam. This supply of meat though extremely small for so large a city is a slight improvement over last year, when the number of beesves averaged 368. But in 1897, when the population to be fed is supposed to have been much smaller than it is now, the daily average was 450 and in 1895 it was 410. High wages and commercial and financial depression are forcing the people to restrict their consumption of meat and to live on cheaper and less nutritious food, such, for instance, as rice whose importation has largely increased.

The Amazonian Rubber Estates are not looking up well in the London market just now, as there is no sale for their shores. Registered in 1898, it possesses a rubber producing ground of 137 square miles. The authorized capital is £300,000 in £1 shares. The actual amount subscribed is £137,400 in preference and £137,658 ordinary share. No dividend has been declared since the incorporation of the company, like all similar enterprises, which have heavy work to do at first which eats up profits, but we hear that good work has been done on the estate, which we hope will lead to lucrative dividends in future years. The present depression of shares is due to the fact that up to latest advices no shipments of rubber have been made.

An item going the rounds of the press says that the São Joaquim Roy Mining Co., of Monte Belo, Minas Geraes, has taken out 47,346 kilos of gold during the 50 years which have elapsed since its foundation. This quantity of gold is worth, say the item, £5,175,637 in sterling, or £55,359,700 in Brazilian currency at the present rate of exchange, of which only £56,799 have been expended in Brazil. In regard to the expenditure in Brazil, the figures are certainly false. At the present moment the company pays over 6 per cent for export duty and transportation on the Central railway. Taking into account labor, provisions, transportation, timber and many other items of expense, a very large percentage of the output remains in Brazil.

The custom-house has published the following statement of the official value of imports at Rio de Janeiro in the month of April: From the British empire..... 3,893,377\$046  
Uruguay..... 3,109,318\$046  
Germany..... 1,561,929\$31  
United States..... 1,471,205\$67  
Portugal..... 949,024\$40  
France..... 839,190\$619  
Belgium..... 595,976\$047  
Argentina..... 340,260\$00  
Italy..... 304,491\$76  
Spain..... 18,142\$616  
other countries..... 44,591\$02

Total..... 13,107,506\$940  
Official value of imports in April, 1899..... 15,935,953\$211  
Decrease..... 2,828,416\$271

Last year in realising on assets the Banco Constructor sustained the following losses:

On 500 shares of the Empreza Obras Públicas no Brazil..... 5,365\$000  
On 1050 shares of the Banco Brasil e Norte America..... 159,025\$000

On 600 shares of the Companhia Internacional Comércio e Indústria..... 39,000\$000  
On 100 shares of the Companhia Estrada de Ferro de S. Francisco ao Chopim..... 3,255\$000  
On 100 shares of the Educadora, On 16 debentures of the Sipucabu railway..... 4,555\$10  
On 40 bonds of the City of Rio de Janeiro..... 2,065\$300

Total..... 222,260\$410

The depreciation of assets still held by the bank was estimated at 2,435,538\$108. The shares of the bank, which in 1891 were quoted at 270\$, are now quoted at 140\$00.

The board of directors of the Companhia Manufactura de Conservas alimenticias reports that business conditions were much worse last year than in 1898 and that sales diminished. The value of the merchandise manufactured by the company was 708,666\$320, on which the net profit was 67,806\$176. Among the items of expenditure were the following:—raw materials, 265,926\$173; packages, 183,801\$464; wages, 71,513\$540; taxes, 50,555\$920. On certain articles, says the board, the taxes exceeded the cost of the raw materials. The board hopes to obtain a reduction in taxation which, if maintained at the present rate, will, it says, throw many operatives out of employment and reduce their families to penury. A dividend of 54,000\$ on a capital of 600,000\$ was declared. The value of the company's buildings and machinery is estimated at 443,507\$220.

As everyone knows, Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, the eminent naturalist, visited Pará and the Amazon in the year 1889, in company with the late Mr. Joseph Bates, who was subsequently for many years secretary of the Royal Geographical Society. Both travellers published accounts of their expedition, which have run through many editions, that by Mr. Bates being entitled "The Naturalist on the Amazon," whilst Dr. Wallace's book is "Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro." Desirous of showing to Dr. Russell Wallace the enormous progress which has been made by Pará during the last fifty years, we recently presented to him a copy of the splendid *Almanac de Pará* issued by the government of that state. We have now received an acknowledgment of the book from the illustrious savant, in which he expresses his wonder at the present condition of the city, which presents a striking contrast with what he remembers of it, but he adds characteristically, "I am more interested in the aspects of nature; in the old streets, the Rosalia Gardens, and the surrounding forests, than in business stores and public buildings, however handsome."—*A. Journal*, May 19.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The minister of finance has sent forward another £200,000 to London, to meet contingencies of the treasury there.

On Saturday last the minister borrowed another thousand contos de reis (*one thousand*), together with 3,000 apólices of the 1898 loan.

There is an aching void in the special statistics army, your excellency,—"All right. Charge every blooming tax paper 25\$, for teaching him how his merchandise shall be classified in the consular invoices."

Consulted by the government, the tribunal of accounts has reported favorably on the following special appropriations:—550,000\$ for expenses with the bubonic plague and 227,000\$ for opening the Porto Alegre customhouse.

We see from a message just sent by the President to congress that last year an administration pledged to retrenchment deliberately spent on a fort the sum of 714,910\$750 not authorized by law. How many disbursements of this nature are still to be made it is impossible to conjecture.

The following is a statement of the receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house and general revenue office for the first fortnight in June:

1899:  
Custom-house..... 2,722,502\$158  
Gen'l Rev. Office..... 894,164\$82  
Total..... 3,616,666\$982

1900:  
Custom-house.. 2,048,821\$092  
Gen'l Rev. Of. .... 1,055,332\$491 3,104,156\$583

Decrease..... 512,510\$399

The municipal government of the city of Rio de Janeiro has opened a subscription for a loan of 10,000,000\$ in bonds of the nominal value of 200\$ each, whose price of issue is 154\$. Subscribers will pay 50\$ in the net of subscription, 50\$ on July 31 and 54\$ on Aug. 20. On payments made in advance of these two dates interest will be allowed at the rate of 6% per annum. The bonds bear interest at the same rate, paid half-yearly. The first half yearly payment of interest will be made on the 30th of next September. Subscribers who fail to make their 2nd and 3rd payments on or before the dates fixed may make them within 30 days after those dates by paying an additional 10%. If at the end of the 30 days the payments shall not have been made, the previous payments will be forfeited.

The *Tribuna*, which claims to have obtained its information from the *Notícias*, asserts that the receipts of 13 custom-houses for last month amounted to 6,504,999\$169, which, it states, is 201,111\$35 more than the receipts of the same custom-houses for May, 1899. The names of the 13 custom-houses are not given, but it is evident from the aggregate amount of their receipts that they are not the most important. Comparative returns from official sources for 11 custom-houses show that receipts decrease at those of Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Pará, Bahia and Paranaguá and increased at those of Pernambuco, Maranho, Ceará, Uruguay, Paraná, Penedo and Natal. The total receipts of the eleven custom-houses were as follows:

For May, 1899..... 13,965,506\$008  
" " 1900..... 12,621,795\$571

Decrease..... 1,343,708\$197

The *Tribuna*'s figures may possibly be correct, but, being intended as is shown by the context, to prove that there has been an increase in revenue, they are misleading.

## COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, June 10th, 1900.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000).	27 d.
do in U. S. coin at \$4.2665 per £.	54 75 cts
do £1 stg.	8 80
do £1 stg. in Brazilian gold.	8 80
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London	9 5% d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold).	24804
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper).	356 rls. gold
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) in U. S. coin at \$4.28 per £.	19 25 c.
Value of \$1.00 (\$3.80 per £) sterl. in Brazilian currency (paper).	5353
Value of £1 sterl. in gold.	44935

## EXCHANGE.

June 11.—Today's market was unstable and business was dull.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 9 1/2—9 3/4
" "	closing 9 1/2

Private bills.....	opening 9 1/2
" "	closing 9 1/2

Official value of the milreis 343 rls gold.

June 12.—The market was firm and business reported.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 9 1/2—9 5/8
" "	closing 9 1/2

Private bills.....	opening 9 1/2
" "	closing 9 1/2

Official value of the milreis 347 rls gold.

June 13.—Church holiday.

June 14.—Today's market was quiet but firm. There were but few transactions reported.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 9 1/2—9 1/2
" "	closing 9 1/2

Private bills.....	opening 9 1/2
" "	closing 9 1/2

Official value of the milreis 347 rls gold.

June 15.—Today's market was very strong with a decided upward tendency and a large amount of business was done.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 9 1/2—9 1/2
" "	closing 9 1/2

Private bills.....	opening 9 1/2
" "	closing 9 1/2

Official value of the milreis 347 rls gold.

June 16.—The market during the past week was not very active; there was no demand from exporters due to the exchange at the present rate of 10.05 in favor of the milreis. In the foreign market, however, there was very little business done. Declared sales during the week amount to about 15,000 bags, receipts to 18,000 bags and the shipments to 10,000 bags.

At present there is a general decline of business in New York, Havre and Hamburg. Last week's sales in New York aggregated 14,000 bags, Havre 8,000 bags, Hamburg 6,000, London 4,000—*i.e.* in total of 32,000 bags against 14,000 in the corresponding week of last year and 35,000 in the preceding week.

The detailed movements were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

Rio N. 7 Reported Average per arroba sales per kilos

June 11... 12\$80—13\$00	1,000 bags.	7400
" 12... 12\$00—13\$00	3,000 "	7 900
" 13... 12\$80—13\$00	3,000 "	7 900
" 15... 12\$80—13\$00	3,000 "	7 900
" 16... 12\$00—12\$80	15,000 "	7 900

The shipments since our last report have been:



## Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- June 18th.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
\$66,595,300\$	483,647,700\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	883,000\$ 885,000\$
60,000,000	60,000,000	Bonds of 1895.....	1,000	890,000
119,600	119,600	Do 1897, 6%.....	1,000	1,015,000 1,025,000
30,000,000	11,884,500	Bonds, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200	—
51,885,000	22,035,500	Gold Loan, 1865, 6%.....	1,000\$ 500	—
Fct. 17,500,000	17,500,000	Do 1879, 4%.....	1,000\$ 500	—
Fct. 17,500,000	17,500,000	Do 1884, 4%.....	1,000	—
13,193,000	13,193,000	State of Espírito Santo.....	1,000\$ 500	—
5,000,000	4,533,200	Do idem, 6%.....	1,000	—
5,000,000	4,000,000	Do idem, 5%.....	1,000	—
600,000	600,000	Do Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	1,000	—
10,000,000	—	Do Parahyba, 6%.....	1,000	—
25,000,000	25,000,000	Do Pernambuco, 6%.....	1,000	—
2,500,000	2,500,000	Municipal Ipanema, City of Rio de Janeiro, 5%.....	1,000	—
520,000	520,000	Do São Paulo, 7%.....	1,000	—
400,000	400,000	Do do do Petrópolis, 7%.....	1,000	—
		do do do Alem Parahyba, 7%.....	1,000	—
			200	170,000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,000	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	\$8000, Jan. 1900	285,000\$ 222,100
16,000,000	50,000	60,000	200	Commercio.....	200	3,120,000	6000, ditto 1900	200,000 210,000
24,000,000	—	20,000	200	do 2nd series.....	200	28000	77,000	—
16,000,000	120,000	all	200	Construtor do Brasil.....	200	1,645,009	43000, Aug. 1892	10,500 11,500
5,000,000	30,000	77,255	200	Credito do Povo.....	200	28000	Jan. 1896	3,000
5,000,000	40,000	77,255	200	Depositos e Descontos.....	200	803,079	12 1/2% ditto 1892	1,000 1,000
750,000	25,000	all	200	Funcionarios Publicos.....	200	640,000	1900	80,000 81,000
4,000,000	20,000	200	200	Hipotecario do Brasil.....	200	71,926	38000, ditto 1900	—
11,110,000	45,35	all	200	Latifundio e Comercio.....	200	280,317	43000, July 1899	46,000
5,000,000	25,000	200	200	Latifundio do Brasil.....	200	564,551	65000, Jan. 1900	117,000 119,000
181,246,800	505,334	all	200	Republica do Brasil.....	200	230,000	10,000, ditto 1900	180,000 190,000
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	200	17,480,075	65000, ditto 1900	142,500 163,500
20,000,000	—	200	200	Rural e Hypotecario.....	200	391,704	18000, ditto 1900	125,000 129,000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypotecario 2nd series.....	200	7,571,450	95000, ditto 1900	258,000 268,000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do 2nd series.....	200	48500	12 1/2% ditto 1898	133,000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Commercial da Bahia.....	200	6,000,000	125000, ditto 1900	—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200	308,550	10 1/2% ditto 1900	190,000
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	Credito Real do Brasil 2nd series.....	200	1,141,521	8 1/2% ditto 1899	100,000 130,000
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lavradores S. Paulo.....	200	400,000	12 1/2% ditto 1895	80,000 81,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	605,000	75000, Jan. 1895	133,000
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	S. Paulo.....	200	400,000	7 1/2% July 1899	—
10,554,610	—	—	200	União do S. Paulo.....	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
£ 5,000,000	550,000	all	£ 10	Leopoldina.....	£ 10	51,985\$	28000 Feb. 1900	111,000 134,000
5,000,000	500,000	all	100\$	Minas de S. Jeronimo.....	100\$	—	—	—
13,000,000	60,000	all	200	Macacá e Campos.....	200	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Muzambinho.....	100	65,000	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	266,475	200	Oeste de Minas.....	100	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	1,000 9,000
—	—	266,475	200	do do .....	75	—	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	Quilonhó.....	100	—	int. Jan. 92	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	União Sorocabana Itaúna.....	200	1,463,242	6% June. 92	10,000
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	União Valenciana.....	200	45,710	65000, Feb. 86	5,000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Sapucahy.....	200	—	—	23,000 25,000
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	200	—	—	4,250

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carica.....	100\$	168,732	—	80,000
6,000,000	7,000	all	100	Carrie Urbanos.....	100	6,971	1,000, July 91	155,000
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Corcovado (and Hotel).....	100	642,440\$	3,000, May 1900	195,000
12,000,000	60,000	59,300	200	Jardim Botanico.....	200	—	5,000, Jan. 99	147,000 150,000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Vila Isabel.....	200	105,599\$	5 1/2% June. 99	149,000 151,000
500,000	8,000	all	200	Pernambuco.....	200	32,469	4,000, Feb. 1900	100,000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanca Maritima.....	200\$	350,000\$	90000, Jan. 1900	2,300 200,000
25,000,000	140,000	all	200	Flotilha Mercantil.....	200	—	—	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navigation Costeira.....	200	—	—	300,000
673,400	5,367	all	200	S. João do Barra e Campinas.....	200	59,598	10,000, Feb. 1900	—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	S. Paulista.....	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
18,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Allianca.....	200\$	1,122,060\$	10,000, Jan. 1900	214,000 230,000
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril.....	200	279,079	7 000, Aug. 96	115,000
5,000,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (anhangi).....	200	40,000	—	50,000
6,000,000	48,000	all	200	Brazi Industrial.....	200	150,000	—	—
8,000,000	30,000	all	200	Carioca.....	200	74,197	12,000 ditto 1900	200,000 250,000
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Centro Industrial.....	200	284,062	10,000 ditto 1900	200,000 210,000
500,000	2,500	all	200	Corcovado.....	200	52,038	10,000, Feb. 1900	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	D. Izabel.....	200	180,000	12,000 ditto 1900	200,000 215,000
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista.....	200	200,000	10,000, Jan. 1900	212,000 215,000
1,500,000	4,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista.....	200	92,814	12,000, Feb. 1900	210,000 215,000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Industrial Mineira.....	200	26,277	10,000, Jan. 1900	200,000 215,000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Magnifica Fazenda.....	200	144,143	10,000 ditto 1900	198,000 198,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Petropolitana.....	200	21,693	5 1/2% Mar. 96	168,000 171,000
1,200,000	4,500	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	639,886	12,000 Jan. 1900	240,000 260,000
1,450,000	4,500	all	200	Rink (Woolens).....	200	37,345	4,000, Jan. 1900	102,000
350,000	1,800	all	200	S. Francisco.....	200	38,394	—	—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	S. João.....	200	75,367	—	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	1,314,493	17 1/2% Aug. 99	180,000 —

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation.
£ 3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Allianca.....	200\$	—	1,000, July 97	— \$500
3,000,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	Argos Fluminense.....	200	350,000\$	25,000, Jan. 1900	380,000
2,000,000	19,735	200	200	Bonfá.....	200	15,284	1,500 ditto 99	— 6,000
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	Brasil Industrial.....	200	200,000	3,000 ditto 1900	39,000
2,500,000	2,500	all	200	Caruca.....	200	366,374	7,000 ditto 98	— 10,000
2,000,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	Caruá.....	200	252,000	8,000 ditto 1900	145,000
1,000,000	10,000	all	200	Geral.....	200	40,000	2,000 ditto 1900	40,000
2,500,000	12,000	233,000	200	Inconveniadora.....	200	500,000	1,000 ditto 1900	19,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Previdente.....	200	500,000	3,000 ditto 1900	57,000
2,000,000	10,000	200	200	Prosperidade.....	200	150,120	2,000 ditto 1900	17,000

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## TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1900

Date	Steamer	Destination
1900		
June 25	Elbe	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 27	Danube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
July 11	Elbe	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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Oropesa ..... 8th

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and PORTO ALEGRE

Saturday, 26th inst.

Freight and parcels received through the  
Tropiche SILVINO until the 22nd.

Valuables at the office on the Bay on  
saturday, 26th p. m.

MESSAGES and information apply to the office of

**LAGE IRMÃOS,**  
RIO DE HOSPICIO, 9.

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ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

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This paper is now in its 26th year, having originally been published as *The South American Mail* and *The British and American Mail*, under the present title at the beginning of April, 1859, when it was published three times a month. From a bi-monthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.

An advertising column, *The News*, occupies an exceptionally advantageous position, as it circulates widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the United States. Its subscribers are principally business men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and commerce. Its circulation, even with much larger circulation, can offer better documents to advertisers who seek the attention of their class.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio, 10, Rio de Janeiro.